

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1030, introduced by Senator MIKE ENZI of Wyoming, would require certain lands acquired through exchange in Gillette, Wyoming, to be segregated from entry under the mining laws until appropriate land-use planning is completed for the land. This provision is necessary to override existing laws that would otherwise require the land to be opened up to mining 90 days after the completion of this exchange.

The administration is in support of this legislation. We have no problems.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1030.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYING CERTAIN LAND IN POWELL, WYOMING

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2069) to permit the conveyance of certain land in Powell, Wyoming.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2069

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ELIMINATION OF PUBLIC PURPOSE CONDITION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the parcel of land described in subsection (c) was patented to the town (now City) of Powell, Wyoming, by the United States General Land Office on October 17, 1934, to help establish a town near the Shoshone Irrigation Project;

(2) the land was patented with the condition that it be used forever for a public purpose, as required by section 3 of the Act of April 16, 1906 (43 U.S.C. 566);

(3) the land has been used to house the Powell Volunteer Fire Department, which serves the firefighting and rescue needs of a 577 square mile area in northwestern Wyoming;

(4) the land is located at the corner of U.S. Highway 14 and the main street of the business district of the City;

(5) because of the high traffic flow in the area, the location is no longer safe for the public or for the fire department;

(6) in response to population growth in the area and to National Fire Protection Association regulations, the fire department has purchased new firefighting equipment that is much larger than the existing fire hall can accommodate;

(7) accordingly, the fire department must construct a new fire department facility at a new and safe location;

(8) in order to relocate and construct a new facility, the City must sell the land to assist in financing the new fire department facility; and

(9) the Secretary of the Interior concurs that it is in the public interest to eliminate the public purpose condition to enable the land to be sold for that purpose.

(b) ELIMINATION OF CONDITION.—

(1) WAIVER.—The condition stated in section 3 of the Act of April 16, 1906 (43 U.S.C. 566), that land conveyed under that Act be used forever for a public purpose is waived insofar as the condition applies to the land described in subsection (c).

(2) INSTRUMENTS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall execute and cause to be recorded in the appropriate land records any instruments necessary to evidence the waiver made by paragraph (1).

(c) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The parcel of land described in this subsection is a parcel of land located in Powell, Park County, Wyoming, the legal description of which is as follows:

Lot 23, Block 54, in the original town of Powell, according to the plat recorded in Book 82 of plats, Page 252, according to the records of the County Clerk and Recorder of Park County, State of Wyoming.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2069, a bill to permit the conveyance of land in which the fire station in Powell, Wyoming, is located. This bill is necessary because the existing patent contains a requirement that does not allow the city to sell this land and use the proceeds to move the volunteer station to a better, safer location.

The current fire estimation is too small to hold the fire department's new equipment and is located at Powell's busiest intersection. This situation has created a safety issue for both people traveling through Powell, and for the fire department when it goes out on calls. On numerous occasions, the fire department has been caught in traffic and was unable to respond quickly to calls.

This land was originally deeded to the Powell township by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1934 with the stipulation that the land be used in perpetuity for public purposes.

Mr. Speaker, S. 2069 will waive this condition of the patent, thereby allowing the land to be sold and proceeds used to purchase a lot in a better location to serve the needs of the community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We do not know what bill this is. The gentleman has explained it. It is not on the calendar that I can see.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2069.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYING CERTAIN LAND TO PARK COUNTY, WYOMING

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1894) to provide for the conveyance of certain land to Park County, Wyoming.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1894

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO PARK COUNTY, WYOMING.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) over 82 percent of the land in Park County, Wyoming, is owned by the Federal Government;

(2) the parcel of land described in subsection (d) located in Park County has been withdrawn from the public domain for reclamation purposes and is managed by the Bureau of Reclamation;

(3) the land has been subject to a withdrawal review, a level I contaminant survey, and historical, cultural, and archaeological resource surveys by the Bureau of Reclamation;

(4) the Bureau of Land Management has conducted a cadastral survey of the land and has determined that the land is no longer suitable for return to the public domain;

(5) the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Land Management concur in the recommendation of disposal of the land as described in the documents referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4); and

(6) the County has evinced an interest in using the land for the purposes of local economic development.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) COUNTY.—The term "County" means Park County, Wyoming.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

(c) CONVEYANCE.—In consideration of payment of \$240,000 to the Administrator by the County, the Administrator shall convey to the County all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcel of land described in subsection (d).

(d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The parcel of land described in this subsection is the parcel located in the County comprising 190.12 acres, the legal description of which is as follows:

Sixth Principal Meridian, Park County,
Wyoming

T. 53 N., R. 101 W.	Acres
Section 20, S½SE¼SW¼SE¼	5.00
Section 29, Lot 7	9.91

Lot 9	38.24
Lot 10	31.29
Lot 12	5.78
Lot 13	8.64
Lot 14	0.04
Lot 15	9.73
S½NE¼NE¼NW¼	5.00
SW¼NE¼NW¼	10.00
SE¼NW¼NW¼	10.00
NW¼SW¼NW¼	10.00
Tract 101	13.24
Section 30, Lot 31	16.95
Lot 32	16.30

(e) **RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.**—The instrument of conveyance under subsection (c) shall reserve all rights to locatable, salable, leaseable coal, oil or gas resources.

(f) **LEASES, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, AND OTHER RIGHTS.**—The conveyance under subsection (c) shall be subject to any land-use leases, easements, rights-of-way, or valid existing rights in existence as of the date of the conveyance.

(g) **ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY.**—As a condition of the conveyance under subsection (c), the United States shall comply with the provisions of section 9620(h) of title 42, United States Code.

(h) **ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—The Administrator may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (c) as the Administrator considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(i) **TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.**—The net proceeds received by the United States as payment under subsection (c) shall be deposited into the fund established in section 490(f) of title 40 of the United States Code, and may be expended by the Administrator for real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for, without further authorization.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1894, an act to provide for the conveyance of 190 acres of Bureau of Reclamation-administered public lands to Park County, Wyoming, for the appraised fair market value. In the other body, the amendment in the nature of a substitute was adopted to meet the concerns the administration had with the original text.

The General Services Administration will manage the sale of this property, known as the Cody Industrial Area. The Bureau of Reclamation determined in 1996 this parcel is no longer needed for bureau purposes and is suitable for disposal.

Park County is 82 percent federally owned land. Mr. Speaker, S. 1894 will allow the county to encourage economic development by expanding a current industrial park which lies adjacent to this parcel.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1894 is supported by the administration, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1894 provides the conveyance of 190 acres from Park County, Wyoming. Park County will pay the assessed fair market value for the parcel. It is my understanding that the administration has expressed some concerns regarding the fair market value of this parcel, but we do not oppose the bill at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1894.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COAL MARKET COMPETITION ACT OF 2000

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2300) to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to increase the maximum acreage of Federal leases for coal that may be held by an entity in any 1 State.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2300

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Coal Market Competition Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Federal land contains commercial deposits of coal, the Nation's largest deposits of coal being located on Federal land in Utah, Colorado, Montana, and the Powder River Basin of Wyoming;

(2) coal is mined on Federal land through Federal coal leases under the Act of February 25, 1920 (commonly known as the "Mineral Leasing Act") (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.);

(3) the sub-bituminous coal from these mines is low in sulfur, making it the cleanest burning coal for energy production;

(4) the Mineral Leasing Act sets for each leaseable mineral a limitation on the amount of acreage of Federal leases any 1 producer may hold in any 1 State or nationally;

(5)(A) the present acreage limitation for Federal coal leases has been in place since 1976;

(B) currently the coal lease acreage limit of 46,080 acres per State is less than the per-State Federal lease acreage limit for potash (96,000 acres) and oil and gas (246,080 acres);

(6) coal producers in Wyoming and Utah are operating mines on Federal leaseholds that contain total acreage close to the coal lease acreage ceiling;

(7) the same reasons that Congress cited in enacting increases for State lease acreage caps applicable in the case of other minerals—the advent of modern mine technology, changes in industry economics,

greater global competition, and the need to conserve Federal resources—apply to coal;

(8) existing coal mines require additional lease acreage to avoid premature closure, but those mines cannot relinquish mined-out areas to lease new acreage because those areas are subject to 10-year reclamation plans, and the reclaimed acreage is counted against the State and national acreage limits;

(9) to enable them to make long-term business decisions affecting the type and amount of additional infrastructure investments, coal producers need certainty that sufficient acreage of leaseable coal will be available for mining in the future; and

(10) to maintain the vitality of the domestic coal industry and ensure the continued flow of valuable revenues to the Federal and State governments and of energy to the American public from coal production on Federal land, the Mineral Leasing Act should be amended to increase the acreage limitation for Federal coal leases.

SEC. 3. COAL MINING ON FEDERAL LAND.

Section 27(a) of the Act of February 25, 1920 (30 U.S.C. 184(a)), is amended—

(1) by striking "(a)" and all that follows through "No person" and inserting "(a) COAL LEASES.—No person";

(2) by striking "forty-six thousand and eighty acres" and inserting "75,000 acres"; and

(3) by striking "one hundred thousand acres" each place it appears and inserting "150,000 acres".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2300, the Coal Market Competition Act of 2000. Today, half of our Nation's coal supply comes from the west side of the Mississippi River, where the vast majority of that coal is mined in States with significant Federal ownership of the mineral estate, including the ownership of the coal resource.

□ 1430

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, governs the disposition of the right to mine such coal.

Currently, the act limits an entity to no more than a cumulative total of 100,000 acres nationally under federal coal leases, and no more than 46,080 acres in any one State. Congress has increased coal acreage limitation three times since the passage of the original act, most recently in 1976. But the Statewide limitation has not been changed in 36 years, despite significant changes in the coal mining industry. S. 2300 would increase the acreage limit to 75,000 acres per State and 150,000 acres nationwide.

These changes are necessary if our coal industry is going to remain competitive in the production of energy resource which is so important to domestic energy needs. The Coal Market